HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the pub-

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the pa-

per must be post-paid. Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

M.Dowell's Bible Questions for sale at this office.

new Goods.

THE subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of

600DS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,

which they offer on very moderate terms, for

cash only.

They have also on hand a quantity of prime thewing TOBACCO.

Cain & Moore.

TIFE subscribers having established a Black-smith's Shop

in this town, nearly opposite to War. Hun-tington's store, are ready to perform all such work at may be presented in that line. Their done for at Mr. Kirkland's shop during the

Wm. Huntington & Co. Jan 28.

FOR SALE.

DURSUANT to the will of John deceased, late of the town of the late of the town of the late of the lat years, part of Jot No. 25 in said town, on which there is a large and commodious dwelling house, containing seven rooms and two good celars, with a kitchen, smoke house, and an ice house on the premises.—Bonds with ap-proved security. All be required before the

Thomas D. Watts,

wn-cket der, im-

ning

rich

auty

oom,

him

long

good

ing.

Land for Sale.

T He subscriber wishes to will u, e tract of land, containing

Two hundred Ac.es. ng on Cain creek; also one ditto, four miles

One hundred' Adres; one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the stage road leading from Hillsborough to Cha-

One hundred a July and the see and Lot in Also see and Lot in Jour Acres,

the te A sail orough, a good liveling house, and all necessary easy, and no doubt to su t purchasers, by applying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.

Honses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

DR O'FARREL will sell fell his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly. Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.
Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtori's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

.A Good Opportunity.

Pinting Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this piper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful attent. To a man of some capital, practically acquinted with the details of a printing ofacqu inted with the details of a printing of-fice, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Forther information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayette-ville, N.C.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26.

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. THE substriber having established himself in the town of Hillsborough, opposite the Union Hotel, intends carrying on the

Chair and Gig Making Business.

All articles in his line will be made in the best manner and warranted, and sold on the most liberal terms, for cash or country produce.

David Murden.

Jan. 1.

EDUCATION.

THE Female School at Mrs. Jane Ray's, under the care of Polly D. Hanner, will commence on Monday the 13th instant, where will be taught the useful and ornamental branches of FEMALE EDUCATION, at the following reduced prices:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic at \$5 per

Geography, English Grammar, Drawing, Painting and Needle-work, at \$6 50 per ses-Board by Mrs. Jane Ray, at 25 dollars per

ELEGANT Mahogany Furniture.

THE subscriber has lately received, on commission, from Mr. John Baker's factors at Fayet eville, the following articles of elegant Mahogany furniture, viz.

1 fancy Side Board,

plain ditto, faucy Fifreau, plain ditto,

1 Secretary,

1 Book Case. 1 pair twisted leg Dining Tables, 1 twisted leg Breakfast Table,

1 plain ditto I inclosed Wash Stand,

1 corner & ditto.

1 octagon Candle Stand, 2 double eliptic ditto.

1 brass clasped Portable Desk, 2 Poilette Glasses,

1 Camp Bedstead, 2 pair Foot Stools, &c.

ALSO 1 maple Camp Bedstead,

1 handsome Swinging Cradle. The above furniture is made in the best manner, and will be sold low for easily or on a short credit. Those who are desirous of purchasing, will be shown the articles in ap-plying to the subscriber, at Birdsail & Co.'s

Anthony W. Horton.

Alexander, Harrison & Co. A RE thankfel for the patronage they have received since the commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business, .

to which they have added a Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with a reagth, neatness and dispatch. January 1. 52-tf.

State of North-Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

Nevember 1cim, 1822.

Mann Patterson v. William Bailey. Original attachment. T appearing to the sati action of the court That the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state. Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the defendant at the ourth Monday of February uext, at the court house in Hillsborough, and repley and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk. Price adv. \$ 2 621 .

Land for Sale.

THE subscrib .. effers for sale that valuable Plantation and well know a rouse of Energainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hosborough; the house is well finished and roomy with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Ol Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousends and values of oil per annum. make two thousand callous of oil per aunum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered andwateled, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

With. Pickett. Wm. Pickett.

M. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel. W. P. Orange county, 11 h mo. 12.

JUST PUBLISHED. and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town.

HEARTT's ALMANAC 1823.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 24

otion of Mr. Hardin, the house took up the bill allowing compensation to members of coppless—when it was recommitted to the committee on ex-

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, offered the llowing resolution, prefacing it with a

number of explanatory memarks:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquies the to the expediency of introducing saill more effect ally to prombit receivers of public moneys and registers in land offices from purchasing public land either directly or indirectly, in their own land district, at either public or private sale; which was adopted.

The house, on motion of Mr. Floyd, resumed the consideration of the bill for the occupa ion of the mouth of Columbia river-the amendment offered by Mr. Mallary being the first ques-

Mr. Walker moved to amend the amendment, by inserting Columbia instead of Oregon, as the name of the new territory.

Mr. Floyd opposed this amendment; and, on the question being taken, the motion of Mr. Walker was lest.

Mr. Floyd moved, by way of amendment, the following, as a substitute for the sections proposed by Mr. Mallary:

" Toat all that portion of the territo ry of the United States, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42d degree of north latitude, and west of the Rocky Mountains, shall constitute the territory of Oregon, and that the president of the United States be, and is nereby authorised and required to occupy, with a military force, a snitable position in said territory of Oregon river, in the region of tide water, and cause the troops to erect there a strong fort, around which he shall, as soon as practicable, extinguish the Indian title to a tract of country, not less than four nor more than thatty miles square, which district shall be called the district of Astoria."

Mr. Floyd's reason, in part, for offering this substitute, was to restore the arginal name of the settlement of the Columbia, which had been made by a tricer of Non-York, (Mr. Aster) which name had been changed by the Braish in 1814, when they took possession of it, to that of Fort George. He wished to restore the name of Astoria, in compliment to the enterprising civizen who first made a settlement on the Cotumbia.

Mr. Mallery, considering that the substitute would answer the purpose of his amendment, accepted it in lieu of ins own.

Saturday, January 25. Mr. Cocke gave notice that be should, on Monday bext, move to the

bill relative to revolutiona

The house then, on m
Johnston, of Louisiana proc consideration of the bill for the better organization of the district court of the United States within the district of Louisiana, and the bill having, on the motion of Mr. J undergone an amendment, by striking out the annual compensation proposed to be given to the marshal and clerk of the western dis-trict (which is by the said bill established) and reducing the annual salary of the district attorney for that district to two hundred dollars, and allowing the aid marshal, clerk, and attorney, the same fees and allowances as is by law provided for officers of the same desig-

nations in New Orleans. Mr. Cocke moved further to amend the bill by striking out that part of it which proposes to allow the district pudge of Louisiana an additional compensation of five hundred dollars per amoun for the additional duties imposed upon him by this bill-so that his pay should remain at its original amount, \$3,000; which after a debate of some length, was acreed to, 93 to 63, and the bill in its amended shape, was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

The house again resumed the consideration of the bill for the occupancy of the mouth of the Columbia river, that being the unfinished business of yesterday, the pending question being on the indeficite postponement of the

Mr. Woodson, of Ky. gave his reasons at some dength on the general me-rits of the bill, and advocated the propriety of the proposed occupancy of that post.

Mr. McKim also submitted his views of the bill, and briefly commended the wisdom of the policy of protecting our commesce on the Pacific Ocean, and of planting a military post somewhere on the borders of the pacific for that purpose. He argued also against the impossibility of transporting thither a such an expedition.

force commensurate to the protection of our commerce on those seas, and obviated difficulties which gentleman had suggested would be found to exist on the passage of troops to that post.

Mr. Cambreleng said, that he had not intended to trouble the house upon

he question, but gentlemen had furnished such vast commercial details, and described such vast commercial advantages as likely to result from the establishment of a military post on the Pacific Ocean, he thought it proper to express his opinion, that one trigate on that ocean would afford a better protection to our commerce, than twenty fortifications on the coast. In truth, he said, the question for the bouse to determine; was, whether congress would appropriate one, two, three four, perhaps five hundred thousand dollars annually, to protect the Indian trade beyond the mountains. Gentlemen should reflect on the consequences likely to result from the passage of the bill. He had, he said, a strong individual interest on the ques-tion. He was intimate with, and had a high respect for Mr. Astor, a gentle-man not more distinguished for his wealth than for his enterprise and intelligence. But the interest of the nation was a paramount consideration, and, before gentlemen were ready to pass this bill, that mighty question was to be settled, whether we should establish a government of any kind, and at any time, on the borders of the Pacific? For his part, he considered the question of such magnitude, he should not be prepared to vote upon it, until it had been discussed for at least five sessions. He, therefore, hoped it would be postponed.

The question again recurring on the

indefinite postponement-Mr. Eustis rose to state his objecter stating his objections to this disposion its merits, considering it as one of the greatest ques ions which had ever been presented to this house, in consequence of its great political influence and bearing on the nation, &c. He spoke a short time upon it, but was not heard disinctly by the reporter.

Mr. Breckenridge was opposed to the bill in the main, and objected to laying it on the table. He delivered his sentiments on the general features of the proposed occupation, declaring this project or scheme to be visionary, and prejudicial to the public interest, &c. Mr. Rhea was opposed to the bill,

and delivered some remarks in support of his opinions.

The question being again called for, Mr. Eustis moved to lay the bill on the table; which was determined in the affirmative-ayes 76, noes 61.

Monday, January 27. Mr. Wright offered the following resolutions of the legislature of the state of Maryland, which were read:

By the House of Delegates, Jan 11, 1823. Whereas a system of internal im-provement, confined to great national purposes, with proper limitations, would be productive of eminent advantages to the people of the United States; would promote the general welfare and tend to secuse a more perfect union; and whereas doubts may and do exist whether the congress of the United States have

the power to adopt a system; therefore, Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the sena ors and representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, be requested to an amendment to the constitution of the United States as will give to congress power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, to be confined to great national purposes, with proper li-

mitations. Resolved, That the vernor be, and he is hereby requestion to each of the set tives of this state in By order:

By order: cause a cotransmitted representa-

Among the petitions presente. to-day was the following, presented by Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Kentucky:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress associated: The petition of the subscribing citi-

zens, respectfully showeth-That, in our opinion, both the national honor and public interest may be promoted by the equipment of an exploring party, for the purpose of pene-trating the Polar Regions, beyond the limits at present known; with a view, not only of making new discoveries, in geography, natural history, geology, and astronomy, but of opening new sources of trade and commerce.

And it is our further opinion, that capi. John Cleves Symmes, late of the U. S. army, who professes to have originated a new theory of the earth, which may be verified by a voyage to the north, will be a suitable person (assisted by men of science and experience) to be entrasted with the conduct of

Independently of the truth or erro of Symme's theory, there appear to be many extraordinary circumstances, or phenomena, pervading the Artic and Antarctic regions, which strongly indi-cate something beyond the Polar Cir-cles worthy of our attention and re-

We therefore pray congress to pass a law granting an exploring outfit, in conformity to our memorial; and thereby at once subserve the cause of philoophy and the earnest wishes of your

Mr. Johnson moved to refer it to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Farreily of Penn. moved to lay

Air. Johnson hoped it would not be laid on the table. The memoral had many respectable signatures, and perhaps, on further examination, it might turn out that something useful might

on referring d the propriety of reference, to the com-mittee on commerce, the object of the memorialists being probably to establish a commerce with the interior inhabit-

The question to refer the memorial to the committee on foreign relations, was decided in the negative, 56 to 46. On motion of Mr. Little, the memorial

was then ordered to lie on the table. On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, it was Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire whether it be expedient so to smend the act, emitled " An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," as to abolish the office of measurer, to provide that the duties heretofore performed by the measurers, in virtue of said act, shall be performed by inspectors, and to prohibit the al-lowance of any additional compensation

to inspectors for measuring.

The engrossed "bill for the better organization of the district court of the United States within the district of Louisiana," was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

DISBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEYS. The house then, on motion of Mr. Bassett, proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the senate to the bill concerning the dishursements of public moneys; which amendments were

agreed to. Mr. Floyd moved that the house pronow lying on the table, to provide for the occupation of the mouth of the Co-

lumbia. Mr. Chambers, of Ohio, required the years and nays to be taken on this question, in order to determine whether the house were really determined to act upon the subject at the present session.

The question on taking up the bill. was accordingly decided, by yeas and nays, as follows: - Yeas 51, Nays 100. So the house refused to take up the bill.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Hemphill moved to take up the bill for authorizing the president to cause to be procured surveys and estimates for certain roads and canals.

On this motion, Mr. Walworth required the year and nays, in order to ascertain, in that manner, whether the house was disposed to act upon the subject, at the present session, or not. The yeas and nays were taken accor-dingly, and there were

For taking up the bill Aagainst it, So the house agreed to take up the

Mr. Wood, of N. Y. delivered at considerable length his views adverso to the bill, on the ground of its a leged

unconstitutionality.

Mr. Farrelly, of Penn. delivered his sentiments in favor of the bill. When, On motion of Mr. A. Smyth, of Virginia, the bill was again laid on the ta-

ble for the present.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the president of the United States, communicating to congress in-formation relative to that part of the letter of Mr. Prevost which relates to the establishment of Columbia river, and what information he had in his possession relative to arrangements made about the year 1814 by the Northwest Company with the proprietors of a settlement made by the citizens of the United States at the mouth of Columbis river, by which that company be-came possessed of that settlement, which letter was read and ordered to lie

Tuesday, January 28.

Mr. McLane reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1823; also a bill making approriations for the support of the navy of the United States idr

the year 1823; which were twice read,] nd committed.

REVOLUTIONARY PRESIONS.

Mr. Cocke moved that the house re-solve itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning revolution-

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the 3d section of the bill, by inserting at the and thereof the following words: "That all other pensions hereafter to be allowed shall commence from the time of completing the testimony."

This motion occasioned a debate of some length; when the question on agreeing to the amendment was taken, and decided in the negative, and the committee rose and reported the bill to

Wednesday, January 29.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, it was Resolved, That the committee of reto consider the expediency of continupassed 6th February, 1822, entitled "Ar act reviving and extending the time alfor the redemption of land sold t taxes in certain cases."

house again resumed the consin of the bill to amend the revo-

ary pension act. ordered to be time.

THE Mr. Tod house de la formation whole on the st

effectual protection of manufactures the more The motion was agreed to; and the

first section having been read-Mr. Cambreleng rose and said, that, whatever feelings might prevail in the house in regard to this bill, he presumed the house would not proceed to act upon the bill without some minute information as to the effect of its provisions upon the present rates of duty, &c. The committee of manufactures had, indeed, presented a statement upon the subject, which had been printed but Mr. C. proceeded to state the reasons why it was, in his opinion, not to be relied upon; one of which was, that it stated the amount of duty on woollens proposed by this bill, to be thirty per cent. when in fact by fixing a minimum price at which they shall be valued (80 cents per yard) the lowest description of plains, universally worn by the poor, would be taxed 932 per cent. amounting to a prohibitory duty. If it was the will of a majority of this house that the nation should be charged with the support of this branch of industry, he must be content to be in the minority; but, before either majority or minority could upon the subject, it was necessary should understand it. He invite the chairman of the committee, there fore, to withdraw the statement he had presented, for the purpose of correcting it. If not, Mr. C. said he should pre-sent to the house a statement which he had made, better entitled to its confidence. He did not impute to the chairman of the committee any intention to deceive the house: the gentleman himself had probably been deceived by those who gave him the information

who well knew that this provision would

be an absolute prohibition of the impor-

tation of a large class of woollen goods.

Mr. Tod, (the chairman of the commiltee on manufactures,) remarked upon the novelity of the procedure of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) who called for information, not because he wanted it himself, but because he thought he could give it to others. If every thing was to be stopped in its progress here, because one gentleman thought he knew more about it than others, nothing would ever be got through the house; and it was not an uncommon thing for those who knew to suppose that they knew more than any body else, Mr. T. went on to say, that the committee had not stated the proposed increase of duty to be onefish on the present duty, but to be onefifth in addition, with the establishment of a minimum valuation of wollens, &c. Mr. Tod then went into an argument in favour of the general expediency of affording additional encouragement to manufactures, and in explanation of the particular provisions of this bill. The speech occupied more than one hour. In the course of the speech, Mr. T. admitted that the duty on low priced woolless would be what it had been stated at by the gentleman from New York, say upwards of ninety per cent. ad valorem. It had been reported by the comand with the intention that it should act as a prohibitory duty. The motives for recommending that and other duties, were fully explained by Mr. Tod in the

course of his speech. Mr. Cambreleng in reply, briefly nofired one or two points of Mr. Tod's speech, and gave to the house some facts drawn from a statement which the held in his hand, and which he presented to the committee to be printed, if it should be thought proper, as a setoff to that which had been prepared by the committee on manufactures. He declined following the gentleman into

itself in a general aspect before the

Mr. Cuthbert rose to express a sen-timent elicited by what had already been disclosed in debate. If, he said, the statement which had been made by mittee of manufactures of the effect of the bill, had given the ad vance merely which is proposed upon the present duty upon wollens, without adverting to the effect of the establishment of a minimum value to be allow-ed to imported wollens, which feature would in effect more than treble the present duty, the statement was obviously illusory, and ought to be correc-

The committee then rose, the usual

hour of adjournment having arrived.

The statement presented by Mr. Cambreleng, was ordered to be printed; And the house adjourned.

Thursday, January 30.

Mr. Harvey, of N. H. from the com-mittee on naval affairs, to which was referred the message from the preside of the U. States, with a communication from the navy departmen, in regard to an appropriation for the supose of erec-ting fortifications on Thompson's Island, formetly called Key West, made a re-port thereon, adverse to making the contemplated appropriation; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dwight, from the select commit-

tee appointed on the 21st inst. on the let ter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, mad a report thereon, acquitting them of al blame in regard to the matter referred

to in that letter.

Ordered to lie on the table. The resolution of Mr. Ruggles, yes-terday laid on the table, requesting from the president of the United States, information in relation to the running o the boundary line between the United States and British provinces, for which provision is made in the 6th article o the treaty of Ghent, and also, what progress is made with running the line, un ler the 4th article of the treaty with Spain, concluded 22d February, 1819, was taken up and agreed to.

The speaker laid before the house a let ter from the secretary of state, transmit ting 1500 copies of the " Digest of Manufactures," prepared in obedience to a resolution directing the taking the census of the United States for the year 1820; which letter was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The engroosed " bill supplementary to the acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," being now before the house for its

Mr. McCoy said, that this bill was of more importance, as to the extent of its operation, than gentlemen seemed to be aware of. It had been calculated, by some of them, that it would cause an additional expenditure of an hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Gentlemen ought to be a little cautious in regard to their calculations. When the first revolutionary pension bill, which has caused so large an expenditure, was first passed, it was supposed it would rise to an expenditure of an hundred and sixty or two hundred thousand dollars; whilst the expenditure had been ten-fold that amount He did not mean, however, to make any remarks against the bill, having risen only to call the yeas and nays upon it, to show his hostility to it.

The question on the passage of the bill was accordingly taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows: Yeas 151, Nays 14.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The house then again resumed, in committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, being the bill for the more effectual protection & encouragement of domestic manufactures.

Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, deli-vered his sentiments decidedly in favor of the bill, with a view to the engourage-

ment of manufactures. Mr. Tannall, of Georgia, followed, in direct hostility to the bill as a system of bounties to non-ufactures, and as a system of op particular! south. Mi by a motion to agriculture, and ded his remarks of the cut the enacting

clause of the bill, (to destroy the bill.)

Mr. Alex. Smyth, of Virginia, followed Mr. T. on the same side of the question, opposing it, also, as incompatible with a just view of the constitutional powers and duties of this house.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, next spoke, in opposition to the principles of the bill, on the same general grounds as the preceding gentleman, and more especially with a view to its effects on our commerce and revenue.

Mr. Burrows of Connecticut, spoke in reply to the three last gentlemen, but particularly to Mr. Tattnall, vindicating the manufacturers from the injustice which he conceived to have been done them by that gentleman.

The committee then rose-Mr. Cook, of Illinois, has the floor for to-morrow-And the house adjourned.

Friday, January 31.

The resolution of Mr. Jennings, submitted yesterday, calling on the se-cretary of the treasury, in relation to the collateral security obtained in 1821, for p as of the bill, reserving binself on collateral security obtained in 1821, for that point until the bill should present \$168,457, deposited in the Vincennes

Bank at the time of its failure, the character of such collateral security, &c. &c. was considered and adopted. Mr. Rankin's resolve, also laid on the

table yesterday, requesting of the presi-dent information concerning titles and claims to land in Florida, was likewise

Mr. Wright moved that the daily hour of meeting of this house be swelve o'clock, instead of eleven, as recently agreed upon; which motion was decided

affirmatively—ayes 75, noes 39.

The future meeting of the class will be at 12 o'clock, M- until further order

The speaker communicated a letter from the secretary of the treasure, transmitting information, in pursuance to call made upon his department, it releases tion to the operation of the 7th second the act supplementary to an act gulate the collection of duties on imp and tonnage, passed the 20th of April, 1818, and in relation to an abolition of certain ports of entry, which letter was read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

A bill, from the senate for the erection of a monument over the tomb of the late Elbridge Gerry, was twice read and

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill providing for the more effectual protection of domestic manufactures, being the unfinished business

of yesterday.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, gave his views at considerable length, in favor of the proposed bill, on grounds of the great utility to the union of encouraging domestic manufactures, and the constitutional right of congress to make the contemplated arrangement of duties.

Mr. Mallary spoke for some time in support of the measure, in answer to its opponents, developing, in the course of the country, and exhibiting a view of the imports and exports under the old tariffs, their effects, &c. He advocated a moderate and gradual augmentation of duties. and the greater manufacture of domestic fabrics, &c. After a speech of an our's length-

Mr. Rhea delivered his sentiments against the imposition of what he deemed a tax upon the people of the United States, so enormous as that contemplated in the hill, in the shape of imposts, and under the fallacious impression of promoting the people's interests. Mr. R. spoke at some length upon the sub-

Mr. Baylies, of Mass, said he was opposed to striking from the bill its enactng clause, and was also opposed to some of the items in the bill. Mr. B. explained what appeared to him paradoxical in the details of the bill, and stated his reasons in favor of the measure generally, at large. He objected particularly to the increase of duty on woollens, iron, paper, &c. and enumerated other items to an increase of duty on which he was favorably disposed.

The committee then rose: and then The house adjourned to Monday next,

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, January 27. Acasta, Griswold, arrived here day, in 43 days from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London dates of the 9th December, being two days later

than by the arrival at Salem. It would seem that the congress of erona had not broken up on the 29th November, but it was expected to terminate its sitting about the 1st Decem ber, after which the ministers of the five powers would proceed to Verona. The duke of Wellington was to leave Verona on the 30th November. One account states, that the ministers of the allied powers were to re-assemble at Paris to dircuss the affairs of Spain. We have given below an article from the Lon don Courier of the 7th December, bearing to be a copy of the requisition made by France, from which it will be seen that the ministers of Louis have demanded of the Spanish cortes, the resto ration of king Ferdinand and his nobles to "a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime," the dismissal of the present ministers, and an amnesty for all persons "engaged in the cause of the regency." In other words, the total overthrow of the constitutional system, and the re-establishment of the monarchy, the nobility, and the clergy, in all their former arrogant domination. It requires very little knowledge of human nature to foresee, that Spain will never consent to such humiliating terms, and that if the goas to attempt to enforce them, its own subversion is likely to be the consequence. Even with all the aid promised hy the "Holy Alliance," and while Great Britain remains neutral, we question much wnether it would be possible to put down the constitutionalists in Spain. By the total defeat of the army of the Faith, an event of which there can be no longer any doubt, the ruling party has acquired an ascendency, and a popularity, which it will require more energies than France possesses to des-

while they confirm the previous intelli-gence that the cortes had anticipated the decision of the congress, clearly show that this body was not to be taken by surprize. The war minister had been empowered to place the country in an nce, and to sum attitude of defence, and to summon to friends of liberty. Public meetings had been held, in which resolutions had been passed calling on the government to act with energy and decision, and every thing evioced a determination, not only of the executive, but of the great mass of the nation, to resist all attempts to in-troduce any political changes in the constitution, which they, as well as the ionarch, had sworn to defend to the imost. It could only be by bribery and ption, that such attempts would eed; and when we consider with much disinterestedness those have hitherto acted, who now guide the helm of the state, we confess we have no idea

that such means as we have alluded to

can be employed with any chance of

It will be seen by the note, addressed by Mr. Canning to the Portuguese mi-nister, that the British government is determined not to regard with indiffer-ence any attempt to interfere with the political affairs of Portugal. This may be regarded as favorable to the cause of Spain; for whatever tends to give confidence to her ally, must have a cor-responding effect on her own affairs, while the language now used on the part of Great Britain, as to the impolicy and injustice of intermedding with the internal government of a country which presents nothing of a hostile nature to neighbouring states, cannot but induce the ministers of Louis to pause, and reflect on the consequences of involving the country in a war which so many ch so many causes combine to render not dangerous to the state throne of the Bourbons. The Free chambers of deputies was to assemble on the 4th of Jan. It'is not likely that the government would take any decis-

tive body: The account of the difference that had arisen between the regency of Algiers and the United States, which we noticed some months ago, had reached London by the way of Brussels. Our consul is stated to have drawn up an account of the insult he had received, caused it to be signed by several Euroean consuls, and embarked next day for Mahon.

ive steps as to Spain, until it ascertained the views and leelings of the legisla-

The account that prince Alexander psilanti, and some of his companions had been set at liberty at the request of the emperor of Russia, is contradicted. Above 100 Greeks had arrived at Warsaw, where a subscription was opened for their relief.

The Persians are stated to be nego iating a treaty of peace with Turkey. Ireland is represented to be still in disturbed state, dwelling houses plun dered, corn burnt, and helpless females

murdered. It was in contemplation to build a new palace in Hyde Park, for the king

The son of a ship broker of eminence n London, who had been left a fortue of 20,000/. sterling by his father, lately failed in consequence of a speculation in butter, to the extent of 1.130,000.

London, Dec. 7.

An answer to the dispatches sent off to Spain on the 2d of Dec. was expected at Paris about the 13th to the 15th. The following are said to be the propositions of France, to the government of Spain.

"The restoration of the king to his personal freedom, without delay; for it is now distinctly understood, that he is in a state of confinement in his palace of the Retiro.

. 2. The restoration of the king to

his sovereign rights. tution of Spain ar shall give to the nobles a great share of the power

they pessessed under the old regime. "4th. The exclusion of the present ministers from office, or, at least, most of the heads of the different departments.

"5. An amnesty for all persons, of whatever rank, engaged in the cause of the regency.

" 6. A more strict regulation of the laws relating to the Press.

447. The possession of certain strong places on the frontiers of France, as a guarantee for the performance of any undertaking into which the Spanish government may enter.

Paris, Dec. 6. " The following has appeared in the Regulateur, a Lisbon paper; " Mr. Canning has submitted the

following note to the Portuguese charge d'affairs at London.
"The undersigned is commanded to notify to M. ____, that from all the intelligence that has reached the

British government, there is nothing to authorize the idea, entertained by his most faithful majesty and his ministers, of an invasion of the Peninsula.

"The undersigned feels tation in assuring his most majesty that his Britannic will never regard with indiany attempt tending to affect any attempt tenuing to all that dependence of Portugal; and that his majesty will be always ready to extend to Portugal the protection extend to expect from so as cient an ally.

(Signed) " CANNING."

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival yesterday atternoon of the ship Bingham, in 40 days from Havre, we have received accounts to the

12th December inclusive.

The Spanish Wer .- In conversation with an intelligent gentleman, passenger in the Bingham, we learn that the French troops, 40,000 in number, had actually marched towards the confines of Spain but that the government had by a sudden recontation of its decree, sent ; courier after them to order them to halt Whether the French troops had or had not passed the Pyrenean bounds of liberiv and slavery, our informant could not tell. The general impression in France was that peace would, at least for the present, continue between the two counries. The funds had risen from 86f. 80c. to 89f. 50c, a tolerably strong sign, if not of the continuance of peace, at least of the public opinion on the subject. Insurances at Lloyd's on French vessels, were obtained at 10 per cent. to and from any port, even Spanish possessions; in Havre and Paris they asked thirty her cent. but this only on vessels destined to Havana, Mexico, &c.—there being much dread of pirates. Our informant adds, insurances in England were effected only on the condition that if captured by an English vessel of war, the insurer should not be liable. This provise has something in its character and meaning, which goes to show that the duration of peace was regarded as doubtful by Enelish speculators. SPAIN .- The constitutionalists were

still successful. Mina, in order to attach the French to his standard, was on the confines of Spain organizing a regiment, or rather army of foreigners, who all wore the tri-colored cockage. Four bundred letters of marqe had been forwarded to the Spanish consul-general in Lot-

STATE OF THE HAYTIEN RE. PUBLIC.

Extract of a letter from an American gentle man now on a visit to the Island of Hayti to his friend in Hoston, dated Cape Haytien, December 13.

"From all the information I have been able to obtain, in the many conversations I have had with the people of the first intelligence here, as vall as from my own personal observations, I do consider that this country is now firmly un ited and contented under the existing form of government. The people seem to be satisfied with their condition, and, although they express themselves more freely than formerly upon political affairs, we hear no murmurs gainst the present administration. President Boyer is popular here, and, as far as I can ascertain, the whole Island is cordially united in his support. His object seems to be, an equal diffusion of comfort and happiness through his

Much attention is paid to educaion, which was formerly greatly neglected; there are schools established and maintained by the government in all parts of the islat d. In all of them, I believe, the French and English languages are laught together, upon the Lancasterian system; at any rate this is the case in this section of the country. They have already done much for the advancement of Agriculture, Ma-America have recently been introduced, and when the people in general shall, by experience, find how easy their uncommonly fertile soil may be made to produce a profitable crop, by the em-ployment of our Yankee labor-saving machines, there can be no doubt that a general energy and habits of industry will be spread among them, which, in a few years, must be attended with the most beneficial results. The chiefs and principal officers are setting good exexamples to the people, by the assiduous cultivation of their plantations, and it is the object of the government to keep all class engaged in some specific and industrious avecation. Inducements are held out to free people of color from the United States to emigrate hithevery needful aid afforded. But these favors are extended only to the absolutely industrious. They want no drones in the hive, and unless emigrants are willing to work they are discountenanced by the government. It is their principle not to entice any here who are now held in bondage, and they do not interfere with the rights of the neighbouring slvae holding Islands. Their policy is pacific, and they avoid all connection with any mutiny or insurrections in other countries.

" A considerable military force is now garrisoned in different parts of the country. The several regiments change their cantonments every year at least, andoften at shorter intervals. The intention of this system is, no denbt, to

They their him a people perty dress-are he " they Bri

inbur vincin posse regul

nous surpl has t smal yield

prevent the military from forming local attachments and producing any civil dissentions. A standing army must of necessity be maintained in this Island for many years to come, but I am told that it is the object of the government to effect a gradual reduction of it, as the situation of the country shall appear to justify such a measure."

ING."

ANCE.

Jan. 33

om Ha-

s to the

versation

French

actually

n to halt

d or had

of liber.

ould not

France

for the

86f. 80c

g sign, if

at least

ect. In-

vessels,

. to and

sessions;

hirty per

stined to

being

formant

e effect.

captured

maurer

viso has

ration of

by En-

sts were

o attach

on the

giment,

who all

ar bun-

in Log-

N RE

of Hayti

pe Hay-

I have

y con-

people

ions, I

is now

der the

he peo-

ir con-

them-

upon

rmurs

n. Pre-

ind, as

t. His

ffusion

gh his

educa-

neg.

in all

, I be-

angua-

e this

coun-

Ma-

ed in

luced.

shall,

ir un-

em-

aving

that

USILY

in a

h the

s and

d ex-

eidu-

nt fo

ecific

nenis

color

hith-

and

hese

abso-

ones

prin-

now

nter-

ring

oth-

the

nge

n the

More Revolutionary Sharks.—The general assembly of Jamaica have presented an address to the king of Engand, that seems almost a transcript of the documents of our revolutionary day. They profess a world of attachment to their lawful sovereign; but they inform im at the same time, that " a million of ople, and a hundred millions of proerty are staked on the issue of this adthat unless their remonstrances are heard, the glory of his crown may be second time dimmed by the loss of his slands in the west." They say, that "they have not lost their loyalty even on the verge of destruction." Pet. Intel.

British Empirein the East .- The Ednburg Scotsman has an able and convincing article, showing that the British possessions in the East Indies so far rom being that source of wealth which popular prejudice has supposed, are a regular draught on England. " An official account, printed by order of the house of commons, shows, that the nett surplus revenue of British India in 1819, the latest period to which the account has been brought down, amounted only to the trifling and almost incredibly small sum of 27,119/.! So far indeed from yielding a surplus, it is certain the reveone has never defraved the expenses of its government; and a plain proof of this is to be found in the fact, that the East India company instead of accumulating treasure, have incurred a debt of about fifty millions, the greater part of which is guaranteed by the public, who there is too much reason to fear will ultimately find themselves saddled with this in addition to their other burdens!"-But the money actually lost in the eastern bubble is nothing compared to the millions sacrificed by the company's monopoly, which has deprived British merchants of nearly all the advantage derivable from our maritime strength and priority of possession, and given them to other nations, particularly the Americans, whose Indian trade is already incomparably greater than that or the En-

"The farming interests of G. Britain and Ireland are destroyed. There is no other word which can be fairly employed in the description. They are ruined. It is quite idle to mince the matternd it would be really insulting to talk of palliatives. Every thing that could be tried has been attempted: every opiate has been administered—every thing has failed. The crisis, of which we have been so long speaking, has come at last. The fair at Ballinastoe has put the seal on the faint hopes of the farmer. Wethers at 14s. and ewes at 8s! Sixpence in the pound on account of rents, cannot be collected in Ireland this year.

The corn market has also declined in a corresponding ratio. In the Dublin market the middle price of wheat is about 16s. a borrel. In the country, generally, it is scarcely 12s. Other corn in propor-Dublin Ev. Post.

Sierra Leone papers (no dates mentioned) have been received at the office of the Boston Centinel, via St. Jago. The British cruisers had been very active and successful in suppressing the slave trade, but had not been seconded in their efforts by the French cruisers, who were restricted by their instruc-Wooldridge, had captured off the river Bonny, a Spanie's schooner of about 90 tons, with 250 slaves, and a Portuguese. brig, of 250 tons and 270 slaves. The former had arrived at Sierra Leone.

The Christian population of the colony, exceeded 10,000, mostly blacks, who vere principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. The commerce of the colony appeared to be thriving, and the export of gold dust, elephants' teeth, beeswax, hides and timber, very considera-ble. Vaccination had been successfully introduced on the coast by the British commanders.

Several Greek women, purchased from the Turks, by the captains of Brilish merchant vessels, have arrived in London and been placed in comfortable situations by the Ladies Socity for the relief of females in distress; they are said to be very interesting and intelligent.

Execution of Slaves at Martinige .-The Martinique Gazette of November th, gives the result of the trial at St. Pierre, of the slav s taken in the late revolt on that island, in which five white and two coloured persons were killed, and many robberies committed, viz.

8 to have their right hands cut off, be beheaded, and their bodies thrown away.
14 hanged, and their bodies exposed and thrown away.

10 flogged, brunded, and transported

for life to France.
8 whipped 29 lashes, and 9 to assist in the execution. 14 acquitted, and 1 not tried. 4 were killed in pursuit.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, February 12.

It will be seen by a reference to our advertising department, that a meeting of the citizens of the town of Hillsborough is proposed on Saturday next. The object of this meeting, we understand, is to take into consideration the disposal of the " surplus revenue" of the town. If any unappropriated funds are at the disposal of the town, we would again suggest the propriety of providing a fire engine, buckets, &c. There is no calamity to which we are more exposed, than that of fire; and none perhaps would be more destructive in its consequences. Its rage in one little hour might destroy the fruits of years of industry. Against the ravages of this element we are in no degree prepared to contend; and should it commence its havoc, we could only look on as idle spectators of its sweeping destruction. We shall not at this time enlarge on the subject, but wish merely to express a desire that our fellow townsmen would reflect on its importance; believing that as the funds are provided, little need be sain to induce them to make an appropriation for such necessary purposes.

NORTH-CAROLINA NOTES. Last week we gave to our readers the report of a committee appointed by the citizens of Richmond, on the subject of the depreciated state of our currency. It will be seen by the following article, that a committee of the house of delegates of the state of Virginia has also reported on the subject, recommending the passage of a law prohibiting the circulation, in that commonwealth, of the notes of any banking institution, " unless such institution shall regularly pay its notes in bills or specie;" and that a bill has been ordered to be brought in, in conformity with this suggestion. Should such a law be passed, it will doubtless operate to the injury of many individuals, and perhaps in some degree embarrass the trade between the merchants of this state and Petersburg; but we are not of opinion that it will operate to the injury of the state generally. Operate, however, as it may, we can but deem it an act of justice, when a bank dishonours its bills and consequently forfeits its charter, that the circulation of its notes should be prohibited.

The friends of the banks of this state

have taken much pains to justify the

course which has been pursued by them. Among the most for the of their arguments is the allegation, that the rapid curtailment of discounts necessary to enable them to resume specie payments, would crush a yerv large portion of our respectable citizens." All reasoning by which a violation of moral obligations is attempted to be justified, must of necessity be fallacious; and we are inclined to believe that this lantom of distress is conjured up more from a desire to intimidate our legislature, and thereby prevent a resort to measures which would compel our banks to comply with the terms of their charters, than from an apprehension that any very extensive evil would be created by such necessary curtailments. If it were really the wish of the banks to resume specie payments, three years is surely a period of sufficient length for them to reduce their business within the necessary compass. These pic ures of distress are therefore too stale now to have effect on public opinion. Many circum-tances conspire to cast the eye of suspicion upon the operations of our banks, and to support an opinion that the interest of the stockholders is preferred to a faithful discharge of their duties to the public. For a confirmation of this opinion we need only refer to the report of the committee of the legislature of this state, at their last session, on the subject; where it will appear that the banks of this state " are in the habit of refusing specie payments when the directors think proper to do so, in palpable violation of their charters;" and are in the practice also of demanding, as a prerequisite to accommodation, " that the applicant should furnish them with an

equal amount in northen funds, at har,

cent." It is stated, it is true, that the anks receive no part of this four per cent.; but is it not in fact given to them, when they demand of their customers funds so much more valuable than their own notes, and which funds should have been provided by themselves?

It has been stated by an apologist, that "the North-Carolina banks have been so managed, that they have yielded handsome dividends, and have been at all times perfectly solvent." But does this show that any preparation has been made to restore the credit of their notes? Does it not rather prove, that no diminution has been made in the amount of their notes in circulation, and that sumption of specie payments is ontemplated, in any reasonable period?

The notes of the banks of this state are now at a discount in the northern cities of from five to eight per cent., which will operate, in many instances, as a tax to that amount on the purchasers of goods from those places. Is it right, that for the accommodation and emolument of a few individuals, the whole community should be thus taxed? Shall large profits and the assurance of solvency, remove from our banks the obligation to fulfil their engagements to the holders of their notes? Shall banks be relieved from a prompt compliance with a promise which all honest men consider imperative? Surely this is an approximation towards a state of things of all others the most to be feared.

Depreciated Currency:—On the 29th ultimo, Mr. Spooner, of Petersburg, from the bank committee, made a re port, to the house of delegates of Virginta, upon the state of the Bank of Virginia, and the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, which concludes thus:

"In closing this report, the committee take the liberty of expressing an opinion, that the small profits at present made by the banks are mainly caused by the present unfavourable state of exchange and the large amount of depreciated currency affoat in some parts of the commonwealth.

" The depreciated paper of the North Carolina banks constitutes a large portion of the currency of the southern section of the state. In consequence of this, the Virginia and Farmers' bank notes circulate but partially, and are soon re-turned, with a demand for specie; and this compels the banks to narrow their accommodations and call in much of their paper to save a total exhaustion of their specie.

"The committee have therefore come to the following resolutions

" Resolved, That it is expedient to pass a law prohibiting the circulation in this commonwealth of the notes or bills of any banking institution, unless such institution regularly pay its notes or bills in specie."

The resolution was adopted, and a bill ordered to be brought in according-

In commenting upon this subject, the Richmond Compiler observes, " We confess it is very desirable to get clear of this depreciated North Carolina paper, which sells at a discount of 7 or per cent. But how is it to be done!-Associations of individuals might do much in this way. The citizens of Petersburg are acting upon this principle: but we doubt the effect of a legislative enactment. The experiment made some years since of the notes of the bank of Potomac, materially shakes our confidence in the success of such an interpo-

Internal Improvements .- Two of the members of the board of internal improvements failing to attend the niceting called at Wilmington on the 27th ult. no business could be done. His excellency governor Holmes, the president of the board, gen. D. Cameron, maj. John Owen, and Mr. Thomas Turner, commissioners, and Mr. Fulton, the civil engineer of the state, were present; and the steamboat Henrietta having been politely tendered to them by them Cape-Fear navigation company, for the pur-pose of viewing the flats below the town of Wilmington (to take into considera-tion the plan for removing which was the chief object of the meeting,) they descended the river, accompanied by a committee of gentlemen appointed at a town-meeting for the purpose. After taking a view of the obstructions proposed to be removed, and making their observations thereon, they returned to Wilmington, and finding neither of the absent members of the board had arrived, the governor and members present determined on calling another meeting of the Board at Raleigh on the 4th inst. and dispatched notice thereof to the absent members. The governor and the members of the board left Wilmington on Thursday, and arrived here on Tuesday last, agreeably to appointment, where they were met by John D. Hawfor which funds the applicant in most kins, esq. who had been unaveidably

prevented from attending at Wilmington. Mr. Hatch did not attend. A quoram of the structure of this four per proceeded to business, and taking up the subject of removing the Flats below Wilmington, the board unanimously approved of the plan recommended by the motes, and which funds should have on provided by themselves?

It has been stated by an apologist, at the North-Carolina banks have pose, they resolved that the work be ex-ecuted with all possible dispatch, and authorised Mr. Fulton, the state engineer, to contract for the execution of it. We trust, therefore, that these obstructions which have been in the way of vessels of any considerable burthen coming into the port of Wilmington, will be speedily removed, which cannot fail to be of vast advantage, not only to that place but to the mercantile interest generally of this state.

The following appointments have been made by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent

of the senate, viz.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, to be envoy extraordinary and minister

JOHN MASON, Jun. to be secretary of legation to the same government.
CESAR A. RODNEY: of Delaware, to be minister plenipotentiary to the government of Buenos Ayres.

JOHN M. FORBES, to be secretary of legation to the same government.
RICHARD C. ANDERSON, of Ky. to be minister plenipotentiary to the government of Columbia.

C. S. Topo to be secretary of legation in the same government.

HEMAN ALLEN, of Vermont, to be minister plenipotentiary to the government of Chili.

J. P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, to be secretary of legation to the same.

We have pleasure in stating that the senare did, yesterday, (the 1st inst.) advise and consent to the radification of the convention with France, concluded in this city, in June last, and every article thereof. Nat. Intel.

A rumor is spreading, which has no better foundation, we presume, than con-jecture, that Spain has ceded the Island of Cuba to Great Britain! This, were it true, would be news indeed. The rumor originated in a suggestion, hazarded in the London Courier.

A bill has been passed in the senate of Maryland for altering the constitution of that state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, to be chosen alternately from the eastern and western shores, to serve for three years, and be disqualified for the ensuing three.

United States Mint .- The amount of coinage at the mint of the United States, in the 29 ye ar since its establishment in 1793, ending in 1821, is as follows,

Of Gold, Silver, Copper,	Pieces. 1,405,940 25,675,733 45,195,335	Value. \$7,620,867 3 11,606,193 4 425,685 7	40
Total,	72,277,008	\$19,652,746	68

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated 20th December, says-" This place has declared itself independent of the emperor; the merchants have taken shelter in the castle, and all intercourse between this and Mexico is cut off."

A farmer in New York has raised the past year, from TWELVE old ones, our hundred and forty young turkies.

Four or five hundred men are at work on the canals between Reading and Hamburg, Pennsylvania.

The application of young nettles to parts affected with even the most vio-lent rheumatism, is said to be a certain cure.

Mobile, D .. 6. From Pensacola .- We learn by a person from Pensacola that the inhabitants having returned, every thing goes on as formerly—but business is dull.

The troops do not return to town, but remain at Galvez Spring about two miles distant, where they were building

their winter quarters.
Governor Davall will hereafter reside in East Florida.

Anapolis, Jan. 29-night. The cause of religious liberty has prevailed. The bill to repeal the test in the constitution came before the senate this day, and every member was present Mr. Price, of Washington, opened the debate in favor of the bill. Gen. Winder followed on the same side. Col. Chambers, of Kent, spoke in opposition. At 3 o'clock the senate adjourned; and, on meeting again, sat to a late hour, Mr. Johnson, of Baltimore, spoke in favor of the bill, and col. Chambers against it, when the bill was put on its passage, and it was determined in the affirmative. The question is, I trust, now finally settled, though the bill has to be re-passed by the next legislature, to give it effect as an amendment to the constitution.

The first stop was the only difficulty;

Mercer, (Penn.) Jan. M.
On Sunday, the 12th instant, while a congregation of Methodiata was performing their quarterly devotion, a singular circumstance took place at the house of worship.—About four hundred of the congregation were assembled in the court house at Franklin, (Ps.) when a edden eruption took place in the carth on which the house stands, which sunk it about four inches, and split the walls from top to bottom.

Those who occupied the upper chambers, supposed from the noise, that the lower part of the bouse was on fire, and those below imagined that the noise emanated from fire above; they, however, discovered their error, and learing that something of a more serious nature was about to befal them, began to rush out of the house through the door and win-

We understand a woman made her escape through a windew with a child in each arm, but the quick succession of others, gave her no time to ca from the outer side until she child were very much braised.

In Bucks county, Pa. on no morning, a Mr. Echert, being u draw a load from his gun, took the barrel from the stock and put it in the
mouth of a stock at it remained until nearly re
it out, placed a li
and commenced to the commence and commenced his mouth, per a constitution of the large of the his head, carrying a same that the his brains, and shattering the back of his head to atoms! He expired without a groan.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult. by John Blackwood, esq. Mr. James H. Brasfield, of Wake county, to Miss Nancy Borland, of this

In Washington city, on the 23d ult. M. charles De Bresson, secretary of the legaten of France, to Miss Catherine Living Thompson, eldest daughter of hon. South Thompson, secretary of the navy of he United States.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER. 9 o'ck. 12 o'clk. 5 o'clk. 45 35 24 10 11 37 43

New Grocery Store.

THE subscribers having commenced the Grocery Business, under the firm of William H. Phillips & Co. in the store next door to Birdsall & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash only. They have on band the following:

Brown Sugar, good quality, Loaf ditto, Prime Green Coffee. Molasses, first chop, Imperial and } TEAS. Chocolate, Raisins, Candies, of all kinds, Old Jamaica. West India and RUM. New England L. P. Teneriffe, WINES. Port. and Sweet Malaga French. Apple, and BRANDY. Northern Whisky, Whitemore's Cotton Cards, No. 19 Cotton, Nails, assorted, Crockery and Glass Ware, Irish Potatoes, Copperas, Allspice and Pepper, Ginger, Bed Cords and Plow Lines, Writing Paper, Curry Combs, Cheese, Shoe Brushes, Shaving Soap, Candles, Indigo, Nutmegs. Turkey Figs, Almonds. Morocco Hats. Powder and Shot. Newark Cider, New-York Pippins.

They also daily expect from the north a farther supply, which will make their assorts ment complete.

R. L. Cook, Wm. H. Phillips.

Town Meeting.

THE freecholders and citizens of the town of Hillsborough, are requested to attend a town meeting, at the Court House, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock, on business of importance.—Notice will be given by ringing of the bell.

February 4.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertises COTTON MATHER AGAIN.

In your paper of the 22d inst. you gave us a story of Cotton Mather and Nathaniel Ward, taken from the Salem Gazette. From the character of Mr. Ward, it is highly probable the story was founded on some trans-action of Mr. Ward. The writer is histaken in several points of his story-Nathaniel Ward was born and educated in England, and in the year 1634 came to New England, and settled in Ipswich, which is thirty miles from Boston, on the road to Portsmouth, &c. and was then called by its Indian name, Agawam. Mr. Ward wrote the book called the "Simple Cobbler," and used to sign himself " The Simple Cobbler of Agawam." Mr. Ward returned to England in the year 1645, and there spent the remainder of his days.

Cotton Mather was born in Bosand educated at Cambridge, N. ind, took his degree at Camges in 1678, consequently could her the chum, nor cotemporary of Mr. Ward. Increase Mather, the father of Cotton Mather, was a minister in Boson, was born in Dor-chester, Massachusetts, and had his chester, Mas ge, in the year could be nei-1656 the Matthew

Greensburgh, (Penn.) Jan. 25. A singular and distressing occurrence took place on Friday last, the 17th inst. on the farm of Mr. John Klingensmith, sen. laying on Brush Creek, about four miles from the borough of Greensburgh. Mr. Klingensmith has, for several years, been boring for salt water. In the afternoon of the day above stated, while in the act of boring, the auger sunk rapid-

ly several inches, when the water rushed up with great force, making a tremendous noise, and accompanied with a large quantity of inflammable air, generally supposed to be hydrogen gas.

A cabin had been erected over the well for the purpose of protecting the workmen from the inclemency of the weather; in which, unfortunately, a small fire had been kindled. The gas eated to the building, which, in an instant, was enveloped in flames. Mr. John Klingensmith, sen. Mr. Nicholas Long, and Mr. Philip Klingensmith, were in the cabin at the time. The two former were the first in escaping from the flames. The latter, intempting to rush out of the cabin. stumbled and fell over the pumping frame: he called for assistance, when his father succeeded in rescuing him, but not until he had been shockingly burnt. The three were severely burnt in their faces, and on their hands and arms. We have been informed that they are all in such a situation at present, as to justify the hope of a speedy recovery. The cabin was to-

The gas continued to burn on the surface of water with a lambent and bright flame, until 3 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, when it was extinguished by placing boards over the mouth of the well and covering them with

tally consumed.

Mr. K. has been boring at this well for more than five years, and has penetrated the earth to a denth of four hundred and eighty-five or ninety feet. It is believed that he has at length arrived at a fine vein of salt [Westmoreland Repub. water.

Boston, January 23. Remarkable Escape .- On Tuesday night. Howell Trask, a prisoner in the county jail in this town, made his escape, and has not yet been found. He is the person who was some time since tried in the supreme court for murder committed in the state prison, and acquitted on the plea of insanity. and who being committed for safekeeping to the gaol in this town in September last, killed two of his fellow prisoners, who had been permitted to accompany him in his room, to assist him in reading the bible. Since the commission of this last act, he has been kept in irons. A short time since, he entirely stript himself of his irons, and they were replaced by a new set much stronger. These were shackles upon his legs, by which he was chained to the floor, a double pair of handculfs, and an iron collar, with a chain fastend from it to the irons between his hands. These irons had been strictly examined on Monday, and were entirely sound, and they were apparently so on Tuesday. He, however, succeeded on Tuesday night, in breaking both pair of bandcuffs, the chain of his col-

lar, and the chain by which he was fastened to the floor. He then removed two or three thick oak planks, which formed a part of the ceiling, and were fastened by several bolts, broke two large bars of iron, removed a number of small stones in the wall, and forced out a large stone forming a part of the outer face of the wall, which fell upon the platform, and left an opening large enough for him easily to escape. By the assistance of a plank from his room, he made his way to the top of a shed, from which he escaped into the street, carrying with him, probably, his collar and handcuffs. Soon after shifting the jail watch, at one o'clock, the stone was discovered upon the platform, and the room was found deserted .- From a noise that was heard, it is supposed that the escape was effected a little before 12 o'clock. A person supposed to be him was soon afterwards seen by the watchmen, near the market, and challenged by them, but he gave such an account of himself that they suffered him to pass on. It does not appear that he had any instrument to assist in relieving himself from his irons, or in removing the wall.

Massachusetts. - The republican members of the legislature of Massachusetts, at a meeting in Boston, on Thurday evening last, passed a resolution, expressing their entire confidence in the republican principles, integrity and political experience of John Q. Adams, which are considered as pledges of the ability with which he would discharge the duties of the office of president of the United States.

Maine.-It has been represented that the people of this state were favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford to the presidency; the members of the legislature, at a late meeting, adopted a resolution expressive of their high respect for the hon. John Q. Adams, and their belief that no man possesses better qualifications for the important office of president of the United States.

Agricultural School .- A proposition has been brought forward in the legislature of New York, for establishing a school of agriculture, for the education of young men in the practice and theory of husbandry.'

The legislature of South-Carolina have passed a law for the better regulation of free negroes and persons of colour, which enacts,-That if any vessel shall come into any port or harbour of that state from any other state or foreign port, having on board any free negroes or persons of colour, as cooks, stewards, mariners, or in any other employment on board of said vessel, such free negroes or persons of colour shall be liable to be seized and confined in jail, until said vessel shall clear out and depart from the state; and that when said vessel is ready to sail, the ceptain of said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro or free person of cofor, and to pay the expenses of his detention, and in case of his neglect or refusal to do so, he shall be liable to be indicted, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than 1000 dollars, and imprisoned not less than two months; and such free negroes or persons of colour, shall be deemed and taken as absolute slaves, and sold.

Another section of the act, prohibits any free negro or persoon of color, who shall leave that state, from returning thereto.

[N. Y. Evening Post.

North-Carolina. The legislature of this state has adjourned. An act has passed which provides that a debtor, who honestly gives up his property. shall not be imprisoned for debtanother, that sheriffs shall provide blankets for the use of their prisoners and a third for the promotion of agriculture and household manufactures.

A spirit is up in this state for internal improvement. The message of the governor to the legislature, at the opening of the session, is a valuable paper, and we intend to give it a place with other like messages, as soon as we can. North Carolina possesses many sound statesmen and valuable men, and her fertile back country is peopled by a hardy race of industrious and intelligent freemen. She has much in her power, and now seems resolved to bring out her great resources to improve her natural advantages, by a sound legis-lation. We heartily wish her good speed!—Niles' Reg.

A man may be a fool with wit, but ever with judgment.

THE SEASONS.

A'S ENSIEM OF BUNAN LIFE have seen the green budding spring, The scenes of my hope it illu 've seen the gay summer's bright beam, On its stay I fondly presumed.

have seen yellow autumn's rich stores, I hoped its delights would abide; And winter's chill blasts I have heard, The spoils of the groves spreading wide

Since then spring, the parent of joys, Is follow'd hy winter's bleak wind, Ah! why should I foster the hope Perpetual pleasures to find?

But despair not, for winter's harsh storms Are the nurse of the hopes of the spring: Both the smiles of the summer's bright days, And autumn's rich treasures they bring.

So the stern winter's day of our And the tempests that over us re Shall yield to the durable smiles Of spring ever blooming above.

THE AMIABLE WIFE. "The maid I shall love, must be free from

disguise, Wear her heart on her lips, and her soul in her eyes;

A soul, by the precepts of virtue inform'd, And a mind by the purest benevolence warm'd Her converse so varied as ever to please; Unaffectedly cheerful, and polish'd with ease; Her person attractive, her temper serene, And her wit rather brilliant and playful, than

A Grammatical Question.

keen.

Said Anna's preceptor, "a Erss is a noun, But teil me if common or proper," he cried. With cheeks of vermillion, and eyelids cast down,

" Tis both common and proper," his pupil replied.

REMARKS ON PROFANITY.

The great and blessed God has been pleased, for wise reasons, to forbid the mention of his holy name, except in solemn acts of religion, pious conversation, and when the seriousness of our minds raise our thoughts to a due reverence of his greatness. The very thought of God should raise a holy awe through our hearts, and his name should never be pronounced with carelessness and levity; for " the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." God is a great and holy be ing-he beholds the actions performed by our hands—he hears the words that drop from our tongues-he knows the thought that dwells in our hearts. We cannot see his form, we cannot measure his power, we cannot trace his movements; but the thought that he watches over every idle and sinful word, that he is greatly displeased with those that use his name on every light occasion, should fill us with seriousness and reverence.

The sacred words, God, Lord, Christ, Heaven, Hell, and many others, are frequently mentioned as bywords in conversations of multitudes; but alas! how depraved must be the heart, and how accustomed to irreverent expressions must be the tongue. when such holy and awful words can be used without meaning, and employed without solemnity! The habit of vain and light swearing betray's a heart destitute of the fear of God. and when the very awful words which he has employed to express his displeasure against sin, are made use of by his creatures to express their anger, their earnestness, their wonder, or their joy, they are as guilty as if they made use of his honorable name. It is a wary common mistake to suppose that we are not guilty of this sin, if we keep from the direct use of the name of God. for it is a sin that includes in it every light expression concerning God his titles—his attributes—his providence—his judgments—his word, and his worship. This sin is usually called profaneness, and it is a crime for which no possible excuse can be framed. Children are tempted to commit some sins because they foolishly expect to get something by their sinful conduct; but those who take the name of God in vain, can only at tempt to excuse themselves by say. ing they "do not mean any harm;" they should however remember, that for every idle word they must give an account; and surely if the fear of the Lord, and a fervent love to him filled their hearts, they would not trifle with all that is holy, serious and sacred.

Profanity is a sin that has no temptation to affure us to it, nor does it afford any advantages to allure us to it. It gratifies no senseit promotes no interest-it yields no profit—it produces no honor. To indulge it is to insult our Maker -to trifle with the Divine Being-

to souse his glorious character to the title deeds. He sets out, the whole despise his awful judgments—and to provoke his dreadful vengrance! A deep sense of our duty to God, a fixed horror of vice, and a holy disdain of folly, are among the best means to guard against this sin; and if these feelings dwell in our hearts, we cannot without pain hear that name abused, which saints and angels praise above, and which all holy children

The power of speech was given to man for the most valuable and important purposes; that he might declare his admiration of the works of God—that he might show his love and gratifude to his Creator—that he might celebrate his praises, and promote his bonor and service: and if with this gift we violate his holy commands, and profane his blessed name, we are guilty of the basest ingrati-tude to our benefactor, and of the utmost coelty to ourselves.

" Holy and reverend is his name!" and while the thoughtless pronounce that name with guilty levity, and the wicked treatit with unboly contempt, angels mention it with a trembling awe, and saints adore it with solemn hearts. They reverence the Divine Majesty, fear the Divine Holiness, and delight in the Divine Being as their Father and their God. " Happy the people that are in such a case; yea, happy the people whose God is

From the Village Record.

FROM MY OAKEN TABLE.

" Ah me!" cried Magdalen Stapleton, as she came wringing her frands out of the cellar. "What is the matter-what ails the girl!" said Mrs. Whitworth; " Has un adder bit you?" " Oh no!" " Have you run a nail in your foot!" " Ah! no: but I was thinking as I placed the heavy pot of lard on the shelf, that if as married and had a baby, and it had grown large enough to follow me, and the pot had fallen on its head, it might have killed the poor blessed little creature!" And here her tears flowed afresh.

And pray, gentle readers, how much better founded are eighteen twentieths of the troubles that afflict yourselves, or the other inhabitants of the world. How few-how very few, are the real requisites of life. They bear a fair relation to the little needed after we leave the world. Then a few boards, a winding sheet, and six feet by two of earth, answer all our purposes. Now thousands of families live, and enjoy their living, who feed upon less than is wasted from your

Cumming wanted honor-wanted fame -wanted revenge -M'Duffie, several things not more resonable. Arabella is happy or miserable as she finds that her bonnet is No. 60, and her friend Charlotte's a few numbers lower or higher-Ruth is unhappy that she was not invited to Deberah's party-Jared is unhappy because John has a house larger and better furnished, although his own has more room, and is finished in a style of superfluous elegance. Could you stop half the long faces in the city, and compel them to tell you the cause of their gloomy and desponding looks, you would find that their unhappiness had as little foundation as Mag-

dalen Stapleton's. What then? What a question!-Go to-Be more rational in what you desire; enjoy the good things within your power, without vainly sighing for those beyond it, or making your-selves miscrable on account of fancied misfortune or imaginary illa.

OLD Hopge. Philadelphia, Nov. 28.

ANECCOTE OF BONAPARTE, PREVIOUS TO HIS EXILE.

The employment of his confidential secretaries, was of all kinds of slavery the most insupportable. Day and night it was necessary to be on the spot. Sleep, meals, health, fatigue, nothing was regarded. A minute's absence would have been a crime. Friends, pleasures, public amusements, promenades, rest, all most be given up. The Baron de Maineval, and the Baron de Frain, knew this by hard experience; but at the same time they enjoyed his boundless confidence, the most implicit reliance on their discretion, and a truly royal liberality. They both deserved his confidence. One day at 2 o'clock, the emperor went out to hunt: he will probably, as usual, be absent about four hours, Maineval calculates:-it is his father's jour de fete; he may surely venture to leave the palace a short time. He has bought a little villa, and is desirous to present it to goose, admired for nothing—except his beloved father, and to give him her feathers.

the little deeds. He deed out, the whole family is collected, he is warmly greeted, they see him so seldom. The present is given, the joy increases, dinner is ready, and he is pressed to stop; he refuses, 'The emperor may return and ask for me.' 'O be wont be angry, you are never away.' The entreaties redouble; at length he yields, and time flies swiftly when we are surrounded by those we love. h the mean time the emperor returns, and even sooner than usual. He enters his cabinet. "Maineval?" They fear to tell him that he is absent, but at last it is impossible to conceal it. At length Maineval returns. . The emperor has inquired for you, he is angry. 'All is lost,' said Maineval to himself. He makes up his mind, however, and presents himself: his ns cor no pape ages at lisher. Who reception was terrible:- Where do you come from? go about your basiness. I do not went men who neglect their duty.' Maineval, trembling re-tired: he did not sleep all might; he saw his hopes deceived, his services lost, his fortune missed-it was a dreadful night. Day at length came; he reflected. . He did not give me a formal dismission.' He dressed himself at the usual bour and went to the emperor's cabinet.—Some mo-ments after, the emperor enters, looks at him, does not speak to him, writes a note, rises and walks about. Maineval continues the task he has in hand, without lifting his eyes. The emperor, with his hands behind his back, stops before him, and abroptly asks, What is the matter with your are you ill? No sire, timidly replied Maineval, rising up to auswer. Sit down, you are ill; I don't like people to tell me falsehoods; I insist on knowing.' · Sire, the fear of having offended your majesty deprived me of sleep.' Where were you then yes-terday? Maineval told him the motives of his absence." I thought this little property would have gratified my father.' And where did you get the money to buy this louse?' 'Sire, I saved it out of the salary your majesty condescends to assign me.'-The emperor, after having looked at him steadily for a tew moments, said, Take a slip of paper and write-The treasurer of my civil list will pay to the bearer, the sum of eighty thousand francs.' He took the draft and signed it: - There put that in your pocket and now let us set about our regular business."

HII

tion of

and gr

will be

All

W

per m

Boundaries of Christendom.

Take a map of the world, and encircle with your pencil those countries where woman is not a prisoner or a slave; where life and property are secured by any thing like a well regulated policy; where civilized manners have obtained, and general science has burst the fetters of the mind, and you will encircle precisely those regions on which the rays of revelation shine. The boundary of light is the pale of Christendom.

A dashing young buck was tripping along a very narrow dirty street in Boston, the other day, after a long spell of rainy weather, his foot slip ped, and he fell plump in the mud, all sitting; at the moment of his attempting to rise, with his hands under his haunches, a jack tar, who came athwart his hawse. exclaimed. (sheering off,) " Pray shipmate keep your sitting-don't rise for me."

In Paris the theatre is called Paradise. The duchess of Orleans took a fancy to go to the play one night with only a fille de chambre, and 10 sit there. The young officer who sat next to her was very free in his address, and when the play was over. concluded by offering her a supper, which she seemingly accepted. He accompanied her down stairs, but was confounded when he saw her altendants and equipage, and heard her name. Recovering, however, his presence of mind, he handed her into the carriage, bowed in silence, and was retiring, when she called out-Where is the supper you promised? He bowed and replied, "In Paradise we are equals; but I am not insensible of the respect which I awe to you, madam, on earth." This prompt and proper reply obtained for him a place in the duchess's carriage, and a seal at her table.

Men profess themselves the slaves of vomen in order to become their masters.

A man may be very zealous for some of the appendages of religion, while extremely languid about reli-

gion itself. A decayed coquette is like an old